solemn" unanimous consent "agreement of the nited States Senate, and a free coinage of yer bill had been sent to the House of Repre-DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS. Senator Morrill's Speech - Amendments Voted Down-The Final Vote,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The long struggle in the Senate over the question of the free coinage of silver terminated at 3 P. M. to-day in a victory of the friends of silver. The great fight was over the Finance Committee's substitute to the House Bond bill. At 2 o'clock the discus-sion was closed, in accordance with the unanius consent arrived at on Friday; and the effect of that agreement was to exclude from consideration the numerous amendments of which notice had been given from time to time ince the reporting of the bill.

Much disappointment and bad feeling arose from this exclusion, which seemed to take by se amendments. Prior to that point of time. however, Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) had offered an amendment reserving to the Government the seigniorage on the silver coined, and the Senate had rejected it by a vote of 33 year to 44 nays. Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) had also, after a short. sarnest speech, moved to lay the substitute on the table, and that motion was defeated—yeas, 34: nays, 43. Then the concluding votes were taken, the free silver substitute being adopted by a vote of 43 to 34, and the bill, thus amended,

passed by a vote of 42 to 35. The title of the bill is changed so as to make "To restore the coinage of silver dollars and for other purposes." All the sections of the House bill are struck out, and instead of them the bill provides that the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of aliver and that dollars of 412% grains Troy, of standard sliver, shall be coined upon the same terms and subject to the same limitations a. regulate the coinage and legal tender quality of gold. It also directs the coinage of that portion of the silver bullion in the Treasury that represents the seigniorage, such silver dollars to be used in the payment of the current expenses of the Government. It forbids the issue of national bank notes of denominations less than \$10, and it directs the redemption of greenbacks and of the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin at the option of the Treasury Department, and their reissue as under existing law.

The bill now goes to the House for concurrence in the substitute; and the next move, after the House refuses to concur, will be the pointment of a conference committee, Mr. Morlil (Rep., Vt.), Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Finance, began the day's session with a speech against the free coinage substitute to the House Bond bill. He said:

The President asked Congress to amend the terms of the law under which he is authorized to sell bonds and procure gold to preserve the equal value of the various kinds of money now in the hands of the people, so that the bonds would bear a lower rate of interest and mature at an earlier date. Was that not a fair request? The House of Representatives promptly responded to the President's demand, supplemented it with an emergency tariff revenue bill, as a more permanent remedy against the export of gold. But the Senate Committee on Finance have proposed as a substitute for the Bond bill a bill for the free coinage of silver, something too much of which is the cause of our present embarrassment. This may not be the first time where bread has been asked for and a stone presented, but it was the first time a Senate committee seems to have perpetrated a practical joke almost good enough for the clown of Barnum's

The United States, said Mr. Morrill, had been the friend of silver to its own hurt, and if our late investments of nearly \$500,000,000 in silwer have been notoriously improvident and unprofitable, the disastrous results will appear as a drop in the bucket when compared with what must flow from the enormity of the present proposal, which is to open all our mints to the free coinage not only of our own silver product, but that also of all the world, excluding nobody from Dan to Beersheha, and to tempt a great increase of the annual product both at home and abroad by offering United States obligations for it at double the sum it now commands in any other market. The vast product, once in the possession of the Governent, must stay there forever, defunct as an Egrptian mummy, as the public long ago refused to aid in its larger practical circulation and he thought if an individual spendt hrift were to make a like exhibition of incapacity to manage his financial affairs there is not a court of any State that would refuse to appoint a guardian for him.

Discussion then proceeded under the fiveminute rule, and Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) opposed the amendment proposed by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) requiring the Secretary of the Tressury to pay out silver when that metal was worth less than gold. Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) said that the practical

effect of such an amendment would be equiva-lent to a declaration that the Government was bound to cheat the holders of its obligations if

it could.

Mr. Daniel construed Mr. Butler's amendment
to be one compelling the officials to pay out the
cheaper metal. The true policy was that this
discretion should be left to the Treasury to pay scretion should be left to the Treasury to pay either metal, so that no man would know hat he would get. This would prevent the preciation of either metal and keep them both Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) held that the pro-posed amendment was contrary to the very prin-ciple on which the friends of free colnage based

their claims.

After further debate Mr. Butler's amendment
was defeated, 13 to 60, as follows (Republicans
in Roman, Democrats in Italics, and Populists in

Small caps):

Year-Allen, Brown, Butler, Cameron, Common, George, Jill, Kylle, Perfer, Princhard, Rouch, Stewart, and Allison, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Blanch ard, Burrows, Coll. Carter, Chandler, Chillon, Clark, Coosred, Bavis, Dubos, Iraikner, Prys, Gallinger, Coosred, Bavis, Dubos, Iraikner, Prys, Gallinger, Coosred, Bavis, Dubos, Iraikner, Fyo, Gallinger, Louis, Garter, Bonan, Gray, Hale, Handrough, Micress, Bawis, Grey, Hale, Handrough, Micress, Cooker, Bonan, Gray, Hale, Handrough, Murris, Landay, Lodge, McFride, McMillan, Marte, America, Cooker, Debridge, McFride, McMillan, Marte, Alley, Corp., Phys. Nelson, Pulmer, Presine, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Pagh, Shoop, Squire, Teller, Thurston, Turple, Fast, Vidas, Coorhees, Walthall, Warren, Wetmorv, Phile, and Wilson—60.

Mr. Alien (Pop., Neb.) offered an amendment epriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the ower to issue bonds without the prior au-hority of Congress. depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the power to issue bonds without the prior authority of Congress.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) thought it unwise to load the measure with "Greek" amendments. Gifts of that character might result in the de-

feat of that character hight result is defeat of the substitute.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) said he would vote for the committee's substitute in order to defeat the House bill. The House bill, if passed, might become a law, but he was perfectly satisfied that if the substitute was carried it could never

that if the substitute was carried it could never become a law.

Mr. Lindsay (bem., Ky.) declared that the President had gone as far as he could be required to go in maintaining the credit of the Government: and he hoped he would not take another step in the way of relling bonds, but put the responsibility where it properly belonged—upon Congress; and if calamity should come, let it rest where it ought to rest.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) declined to withdraw his amendment. The country had had too much professed loyalty to silver when there was no opportunity of enacting a silver measure into law, and too much "scutting into the moss and deep places of the nool" when it came to voting on a measure of this kind.

Mr. Allen's amendment was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 54—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Alley, Bonon Biker, Berry, Blanch.

S1; nars, 64—as follows:
Yeas—Bears, ALLSS, Biscon, Biker, Berre, Blanch, and Brown, Bettles, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Hill, Hoar, Irlow, Bytte, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Hill, Hoar, Irlow, Bytte, Lindsuy, Mills, Parker, Prichard, Ronch, Stewart, and Thurston—21.
Nays—Besses, Althon, Indr. Burrows, Carter, Chander, Chilm, Clark, Cokrell, Indiel, Busboo, Elkins, Paukhner, Frys, Gillinger, Gear, theory, coloon, timens, Gray, Hale, Hansbrough, Harri, Hawley, Jones M. Ledge, Mollride, McMillan, Mondle, Martin, Marchell, Chile, Hack, Martin, Marchell, Wiss, Marchell, Wiss, Alexins, Platt. Proc. Lord, Bernows, Shope, Ferkins, Platt. Proc. Lord, Bernows, Shope, Squire, Feller, Indian, White, and Wilson—bt.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment providing that the seigniorage on all colinace of

providing that the seigniorage on all coinace of allyer under the act shall be retained by the United States equal in amount to the difference between the colning value and the commercial value of the silver bullion when presented at the Mint. He said he thought the proposition so fair that there would be no objection to it by anyone.

Any one,
Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) opposed the amend-ment as "giving away" the whole principle for Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) opposed the amendment as "giving away" the whole principle for which the friends of silver were contending.

Mr. Gray (Dem., bel.) said he would be compelled to vote against it, although he could understand its philosophy. If the consequences would not be much worse than would result from the Government buying silver and gold and putting the seignlorage into the Treasury. Such an abnormal condition was not recognized by any sound money men.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) favored the amendment, and then made a brief argument in explanation and advocacy of an amendment which he proposed to offer for a popular loan of \$100.000, 000 for coast defences.

At this step of the discussion just as the

coast defences.

is step of the discussion, just as the fit was agreed to.

it was agreed to.

the hour of 2, when all debate was to cease, Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) rose, and, in earnest and impressive tones, said:

"Mr. President, Congress has been called upon to give immediate relief to the Treasury. It is so urgent that we were requested to emain here during the holidays to see if it were not possible to perfect some measure to relieve the pressure on the Treasury. In answer to that request from the Executive, we have before us this House bill as one of a series of measure—a bill to authorize the issue of three per cent, bonds and short-time certificates. The Senaire Finance Committee being hostile politically to the Administration, has responded by proposing unlimited coinage of silver.

"Mr. President, it was as well known the day when that substitute was reported as it is now

"Mr. President, it was as well known the day when that substitute was reported as it is now that the conditions of the silver question are precisely what they were in 1890; and that it is impossible to have this provision become a law at this time, or at any time prior to March, 1897. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.—Wby?

Mr. Gorman—The public declarations of the President of the United States that a bill containing such a provision cannot meet with his approval. taining such a provision cannot meet with his approval.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.)—The Democratic platform calls for it.

Mr. Gorman—Under these conditions, Mr. President, and under the conditions which exist in this chamber, the advocates of the free coinage of sliver cannot themselves agree unon any proposition, as has been evidenced by the votes to-day. Those who desire that metal shall be a metal of final redemption have not by their votes to-day been able to agree on any proposition.

Mr. Morgan—I call the Senator's attention to the fact that it is no part of the duty of Congress to legislate under the direction of the President of the United States. Its legislation must be independent.

Mr. Gorman—I fully agree to that proposition and only regret that there has not been more independence in the past. The Senator from

of the United States. Its legislation must be independent.

Mr. Gorman—I fully agree to that proposition and only regret that there has not been more independence in the past. The Senator from Alabama will not go forther than I will go to resent the encroachments of any Executive. With a view to bring this question to a direct vote, I move that the substitute be laid on the table.

The vote was taken and Mr. Gorman's motion was rejected—yeas, 34; nays, 43; as follows: (Republicans in roman, Democrats in Italies, and Populists in small caps):

Yeas—Mesars. Allison, Easee, Burrows. Coffery. Chandler, Davis. Ekims. Jankene, Frye. Gaillager. Gear. Gittam, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawvey, Hill. Boar. Lindsuy, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Martin, Micoed, (Wis.), Morrill, Morphy, Nelson, Induser, Platt. Proctor, Sherman, Thurston, Vilas, and W. Minore. Halt., Nays—Mesars. ALLEN, Bacen, Bate, Berry, Ranchard Brown, Buttak, Coll. Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Juniel, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Joss (Nev.), Kylz, Mante, Mille, Mitchell (Or.), Pasco, Privers, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchen, Turpic, Vest, Vest, Mante, Mille, Mitchell (Or.), Pasco, Privers, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchen, Turpic, Vest, Vest, Walland, Warren, White, Wilson—43.

The vote was next taken on Mr. Morrill's

Wilson-43

The vote was next taken on Mr. Morrill's seignlorage amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 33, nays 44—as follows:

Yeas—Mesara, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Chandler, Davis, Elkins, rankerer, Frse, Gallinger, Gear, Ghoon, tornorn, Hain, Hawbey, Hill, Hong, Louge, McMillan, Martin, Mids, Michell (Wis, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson Iviner, Platt, Proctor, Sterman, Squire, Thurston, Vilas, and Wetmore—33.

Nays—Mesars, Allas, Buson, Bate, Forry, Blanchard, Brown, Buller, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chillon, Clark, Cockell, Daniel, George, Gray, Harris, Irbu, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kylk, Lindsay, McBride, Monte, Muchell (Ores, Prace, Peprik, Perkin, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Proph, Kooch, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Tilman, Yuppe, 13-d, Voorhees, Walkall, Warren, Walte, and Wilson—44.

At this point a controversy arose as to the

ren, White, and Wilson—44.

At this point a controversy arose as to the meaning of the unanimous consent arrived at yesterday about taking the fina, vote—the intimation of the Chair as well as the contention of the friends of the substitute being that no new amendments could be offered, and that only the substitute could be voted on before the final vote on the bill, while it was contended on the other side that the several amendments of which notice had been given were entitled to be considered as nending.

which notice had been given were entitled to be considered as pending.

After much colloquy Mr. Sherman (Ren., O.) asked unanimous consent to have the several amendments youted on, but Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) objected.

All the proposed amendments having been thus cut off, the Senate was brought to a direct yote on the free filver substitute, and the substitute was agreed to; yeas 43, mays 44, as follows (Democrats in Italics and Populists in small cases):

AS-Messrs, Alley, Bacon, Bute, Berry, Blanchard,
B. Butler, Coll. Cameron, Cannon, Carter, ChiTare, Cockedl, Bantel, George, Ingress, Iring, Jones,
J. Jones (Nev.), Evile, Mante, Mine, Mitchell Ort.),
PEFFER, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Pugh,
Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Tillson, Turpic,
Voorhees, Walthall, Warron, White, and Wilson

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- 43. tor, Sherman, Thurston, Vilas, and Wetmore—34.

The pairs of the twelve Senators not voting were announced as follows:

Messrs. Biackburn (Dem., Ky.) and Cullom (Rep., II.), Dubois (Rep., Idaho.) and Smith (Dem., N. J.), Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.) and Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), Gordon (Dem., Ga.) and Sewell (Rep., N. J.), Wolcott (Rep., Col.) and Brice (Dem., O.), Morgan (Dem., Ga.) and Quay (Rep., Pa.).

Here (Hem., O.), alorgan (Dem., passed without a division and was reported to the Senate, its consideration hitherto having been in Committee of the Whole.

Then Mr. Lodgo (Rep., Mass.) offered his seacoust defence bond amendment, and Mr. Teller moved to lay it on the taule. That motion was agreed to without a division.

moved to lay it on traction agreed to without a division.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and it was passed—yeas, 42; navs, 35, as follows (Democrats in Italics and Populists in small caps):

Teas—Messra, Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Candon, Carter, Chilfon, Clark Cockrell, Daniel, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Nev.), KYLE, Maulle, Michiel (Or.), Pleso, PEFFER, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Payh, Rouch, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Tilman, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Watten, White, and Wilson—42. Nays-Mesars, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Chaudler, Davis, Eikins, Jaulkaer, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gibson, Jorman, Gray, Inde Hawiey, Hill, Boar, Lindsay, Ledge, McBride, McMillan, Martin, Mills, Michell (Wis.), Berrill, Surphy, Nelson, Juliaer, Platt, Proctor, Sherman, Thurston, Vias, and Wetmore—35.

The text of the bill (the substitute) is as follows, the title being amended so as to read "To restore the colonge of silver dollars, and for other purposes":

restore the coinage of silver dollars, and for other purposes."

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of four numbed and twelve and one hair grains troy of standard silver, nine tentos fine, as provided by the act of Jan. 18th, eighteen hundred and hirty-seven, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law reculating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the freasury certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall like, according to the provisions as soon as practically of the act of July 14, 1949, entitled "Anart directing the purchase of silver builton purchased under or the identification of said silver builton which represents the seignorage or profit to the Government, to wit, the difference between the coot of the silver purchased undersaid act and its coinage value, and said silver dutions shall be tased in the payment of the current expenses of the Government; and for the purpose of making the said seignorage immediately available for use as money the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was aiready coined in the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than \$10, and all notes of such banks two woutstanding of denominations less than the tendent of the Currency.

Bec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall reference the United States notes of such the forcement, and complete of the Currency. their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

But 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem his United States noise, commonly called "greenbacks," and also the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1800, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said noise either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and said noises, commonly called "greenbacks" when so redeemed, shall be relaxed as provided by the act of May Si, 1878.

The latest the state of the st The long struggle was over at 3 P. M., and then there was an executive session, and the Senate at 5:15 P. M. adjourned till Tuesday

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The District of Columbia Appropriation

Bill Considered-Bills Passed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The House spent another day in the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill without conclusion. Amendments were agreed to reducing the price of gas to consumers in the District to 75 light or power to rates not exceeding 75 per propriations for private charities were the sub ject of attack, led by Mr. Hainer (Rep., Neb.), and pending that the House adjourned till

In the first hour of the session by unanimous consent the following were considered and passed t

consent the following were considered and passed?

House bills authorizing Capt. D. McNaily of the Army Ordunance Department to Issue a duplicate check for \$30,105 in favor of the Independence National Bank of Philadelphia, the original check in favor of the Midvale Steel Company in payment for material furnished the Ordinance Department and deposited with the bank for collection having been lost in the mails.

Authorizing the issue of an American register to the foreign-built ships Linde and Johann Ludwig.

Granting right of way through Indian and Oklahoma Territories to the St. Louis and Oklahoma Oklahoma Territories to the St. Louis and Oklahoma Oklahoma Territories to the Indians the sum of \$8,000 to Ress Voorbees and John Paul Jones, for legal services to the 'old settlers' or western Cherokees.

Senate bill amending the act granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Pittsburgh, and Guif Railrond so as to permit the construction of a branch from near Scullysville to Fort Smith, Ark.

Mr. Taff Rep. O. reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution to ask the President to send to the House the correspondence with the German Government relative to the refusal to permit American insurance companies to do business in Germany, and it was agreed to.

A NOVEL NAVAL BILL.

Reorganization Beginning with the Bu-WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Every Congressman his own reorganizer will soon be the rule for the navy and the army, if the present fecundity in reorganization schemes keeps on far enough We have had several new navy projects lately. including the Huling bill, and now we have the Hulick bill, which takes the palm for novelty, at least, going quite contrary to many existing

principles and accepted views. This bill begins with the administration, or the Navy Department itself. The Bureau of Yards and Docks is abolished, but there is a Division of Yards and Docks, under a Director of Works, attached to the office of the Assistant Secretary, who is also to look after the Naval Intelligence Office, and, under the Secretary, to direct the movements and employment of officers and keep their record of service." Thus the functions of the Assistant Secretary would

take on great importance.

The Judge Advocate-General's office is changed to a Bureau of Law, presided over by the Solicitor of the Navy. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is to be known as Chief Navigator. All the chiefs are to have the pay of a Rear Admiral. The Chief Navigator, Chief Constructor, and Chief of Ordnance will be appointed from their respective corps; the Solicior-General must be an eminent lawyer from civil life, and the other chiefs and also the Di-

rector of Works may come either from the navy or from civil life. Provision is made for assistant chiefs of bureaus.

The Naval Observatory is transferred to the Smithsonian Institute, and the grade of professor of mathematics is abolished. So also are the grades of carpenter, salimaker, and mate.

The President is to appoint all flag officers; there is to be a Vice Admiral selected from the Rear Admirals; the Rear Admirals are to be selected from the Commodores who have had that rank at least one year; the Commodores from Rear Admirais; the Rear Admirais are to be selected from the Commodores who have had that rank at least one year; the Commodores from the first twenty on the list of Capitains of Navigation and Ordnauce, and must have at least four years more to serve on the active list.

Every other year two civilian candidates may compete for appointment as Commander, Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant, Provision is also made for such appointments of civilian competitors to a vacancy in the corps of navigation, ordnance, construction, steam engineering, and as surgeons and paymasters. In order to be promoted to the grade of Capitain anofficer must be at least 50 years old; to that of Commander, 38; to that of Lieutenant, 30; to that of Junior Lieutenant, 24. It seems odd to find these strict prohibitions against promotion too early in life, after so many reiterations that officers now come too late to command and flag rank.

The Marine Corps is to be abolished, and a

mander, 38, to that of Lieutenant, 39, to that of Junior Lieutenant, 24, it seems odd to find these strict prohibitions against promotion too early in life, after so many reiterations that officers now come too late to command and flag rank.

The Marine Corps is to be abolished, and a corps of watchmen comprised of enlisted men of twenty years in the service made a partial substitute. Graduates who completed their six years' course in 1883 and their juniors are transferred to the Navigation and Ordnance Corps, and other marine officers are to be retired.

The new active list will comprise one Vice Admiral, six Rear Admirals, and four Commodores. The Corps of Navigation and Ordnance will contain 44 Capitains, 40 Commanders, 80 Lieutenant, commanders, 200 Lieutenants, 100 Junior Lieutenants, and not more than 70 Ensigns, 40 Isoatawains, and 40 gunners. The Corps of Naval Construction will include 0 afficers as Capitains, 10 as Commander, 12 as Lieutenant, and not more than 120 (warrant) Assistant Constructions. The Corps of Steam Engineers, 8 as Capitain, 12 as Commander, 30 as Lieutenant, 12 as Commander, 30 as Lieutenant Assistant Engineers. The Medical Corps, 8 as Capitain, 12 as Commander, 20 as Lieutenant-Commander, 30 as Lieutenant, and an ot more than 60 (warrant) Assistant Surgeons. The Pay Corps, 6 as Capitain, 10 as Commander, 20 as Lieutenant-Commander, 30 as Lieutenant, and 3 as Junior Lieutenant, and not more than 60 (warrant) Assistant Surgeons. The Pay Corps, 6 as Capitain, 10 as Commander, Lieutenant, and 3 as Audior Lieutenant, and 3 ach as Commander, Lieutenant, and 5 as Capitain, 10 as Commander, Lieutenant, and 5 as Capitain, and 3 ach as Commander, Lieutenant, and 5 as Capitain, and 3 ach as Commander, Lieutenant, and 5 as Capitain, and 3 ach as Commander, Lieutenant, and 5 as Capitain, and 3 ach as Commander, Lieutenant, commander, Lieutenant, and 10 as Junior Lieutenant, and 10 as Junior

TO DEAL WITH THE BOERS.

The President Will Soon Appoint a Consul at Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-In view of the compliations in the Transvani arising out of the arrest of American citizens there the President vill soon appoint a Consul at Cape Town, to fill the vacancy there which has existed since Mr. Charles H. Benedict of Minnesota died some months ago. The present Vice-Consul and acting Consul, Mr. Clifford H. Knight, is an Englishman, born in the colony. President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have the matter of the appointment of a Consul under consideration, and may be expected to decide very soon. tion, and may be carried by the last Congress from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Secretary Olney declined to say anything to-day about the news from Johannesburg, that he from \$1,500 to \$2,000.
Secretary Olney declined to say anything today about the news from Johannesburg that he
had cabled a declaration to the effect that the
United States would act independently of England in secking a settlement in the cases of
Hammond and the other Americans arrested.
Whether or not Mr. Olney has sent such a
despatch, he will undoubtedly adhere to that
position, which has been the consistent policy
of the Administration. Secretary Olney also
declined to be seen with reference to
the statement that Vice-tonsul Knight of
of Cape Town had threatened to suspend
Mr. Manion, our consular agent at Johannesburg, for communicating directly with Secretary Olney instead of through Mr. Knight, his
immediate superior. As a master of fact Mr.
Manion did violate a consular regulaton in
cabling directly to Secretary Olney, but he had
the excuse that Mr. Olney, who has little regard
for red tane, sent him directly a cable that did
not pass through Mr. Knight's hands. Mr.
Manion is a native of New York, but was appointed consulas a resident of South Africa.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Seven Months of the Current Fiscal Year. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The official Treasury statement of the receipts and expenditures o

the Government for January last and for the seven months of the fiscal year to date was is sued to-day. It shows that the receipts for seven months have been \$196,805,724, an increase of \$0,612,000, and the expenditures \$215,492,101, a decrease of \$5,983,000 as com-\$215,492,101, a decrease of \$5,083,000 as compared with the corresponding months of the liscal year 1894-5.

The sources of revenue for the seven months have been: Customs, \$98,722,070; internal revenue, \$87,925,866; miscellaneous, \$10,157,787. Custom receipts show a gain of \$11,690,000 over the corresponding seven months of the fiscal year 1894-5, internal revenue receipts show a fisc of \$3,270,000, and miscellaneous receipts show a gain of \$1,186,000.

The expenditures for the seven months of the current fiscal year were: Civil and miscellaneous, \$53,577,072; War, \$34,104,838; Navy, \$16,029,720; Indians, \$9,531,310; Pensions, \$81,223,364; Interest, \$24,025,795.

Build Up

The system by purifying and enriching the blood, toning the stomach, and creating an appetite, if you would ward off fevers, colds

and the grip. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills Headache. 25 cents.

MR. HILL'S SOCIAL LIFE.

NOT THE RECLUSE HE WAS IN HIS FIRST DAYS IN THE SENATE. His Recent Utterances Against the Distractions of Was suggest Moclety but Balf Meant-Call in Trouble Again-Other Live Topics at the Capital. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Senator Hill recently

gave an interview to a newspaper correspondent in which he expressed the opinion that the social life of Washington was the greatest drawback to the proper consideration and discussion of public business, because public men, he said, were out so late that they had no time or inclination to attend to public matters the next day. He gave, as an instance, the case of a constituent who came to Washington and was unable for a long time to make an important business engagement with a high official of the Government because the official was too much engaged in going to dinners and other festivities. The Senator expressed the further opinion that women should be banished from the capital in order that things could be brought down to a business basis. He must have been talking in a Pickwickian sense, however, because he himself

attended three or four social functions the week the interview was published, and since has attended a great many more.
As is well known, Mr. Hill is very temperate in his habits, and does not use tobacco or liquor in any form. Therefore he perhaps more easily than his colleagues can give proper attention to both his public and social duties, and it is quite certain that he never has been accused of neglecting the public business. His friends think, lecting the public business. His friends think, however, that he should not criticise severely the social life of Washington, because, they say, it has done very much for him. When senator Hill first came here he contemptuously declined dinner invitations and shut himself up in a little room in a hotel and passed his nights in working and talking politics with such men about town as happened to drop in. But he was compelled by circumstances to accept a few invitations, and gradually he learned to appreciate the fact they in Washington social life persons meet in friendliness and good fellowship without any regard to politics, religion, wealth, education, looks, or, somet mes, even color. This winter Mr. Hill is living in a house of his own, and, while he has not entertained much, he has participated freely in the social life that in a moment of thoughtlessness he condemned. An evidence of the broadening and softening influences of participation in the non-political life of the capital is illustrated by the speech that Senator Hill made on last Saturday night at the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club. Of course he has been known for some time to the Washington public as a speaker of great force, whether in the Senate or on the sump, but as a graceful afterdinner talker he was unknown. At the Gridiron dinner, being introduced as one of the several possible Presidential candidates present, he made a five-minute speech before a distinguished audience that for happy illusions, good-natured hits, and general appropriateness and good taste was not excelled by any speech of the evening and that is saying much. The speech was appreciated and received with great applause, and all of the Senator's friends present expressed the hope that he might dip more often into the social galeties of Washington and make more graceful, non-political speeches of that sort. however, that he should not criticise severely

The combine that took possession of the patconage of the House of Representatives at the opening of Congress has succeeded in filling all there are so many new employees, especially have great difficulty in proving their identity. a veteran employee to remember the faces of nearly 400 men, and some of the new ones don't even attempt to do so: consequently visitors often are turned away from the doors of the House by the arbitrary statement of the doorkeepers that the Congressman whom they desire to see is absent, and then the Congressman becomes angry because he was reported absent

when in fact he was present.
Representative Walker of Massachusetts, one of the most picturesque members of the House, who is serving his third term, is outspoken in his complaint against the stupidity of some of the doorkeepers. He is Chairman of the Committee on Hanking and Currency, and his committee room opens out upon the doorway leading to one of the reserved gallories on the west side. He is in and out of his committee room a dozen times a day, and is known generally throughout the Capitol building. Yesterday morning he came from his committee room and attenuised to enter the reserved wallery simple. morning he came from his committee room and attempted to enter the reserved gathery, simply to ascertain what business the House was then engaged in. His entrance was checked rudely by a new doorkeeper, who denied his right to enter the gathery without a member's card. Mr. Watker's pride was wounded, for he limgines that he is, or ought to be, known throughout the United States, the Capitol building included. If for no other reason than this, he took off his coat and made a speech in his shirt sleeves one day during the debate on the McKiniey Tariff bill in the Fifty-first Congress. To be stopped as an intruder by an assistant doorkeeper was more than Mr. Watker could stand, so he pushed him aside with the remark: "I don't care anything about your orders. You don't know who I am," and in he went.

One of the better-seasoned doorkeepers came up and explained the situation to the raw attendant.

tendant. Washington society is enjoying a fad that has spread rapidly and has taken a firm hold. It is regarded now as the proper thing for a man to attend afternoon teas and other like functions dressed in ordinary rough-and-ready business clothes or even in an outing suit. During the entire social season men have been noticed making afternoon calls dressed in sack suits and colored shirts, and, while at first they were looked upon as being from the country, they are regarded now as the early disciples of a new cult. On last Thursday, at the house of a Western Sonator, celebrated for his wealth and lavish bospitality, the young man employed as the mentor of the Senator's wife in social matters was here, there, and everywhere in the great parlors with his bicycle "trousers guards" still attached to his ankles and his feet encased in russet shoes. Two guests from a Western city in leaving the house commented on the young man's appearance, and one of them criticized his apparent lack of good breeding. His friend explained, however, that this young man was employed by the Sentator's wife at a high salary to manage social affairs in her household as they should be managed, and that he was present in his bicycle clothes for the very purpose of advertising the fact that the tear or reception or whatever the hosters's guests might choose to call her regular Thursday at home was intended to be an entirely unconventional affair according to the new code of etiqueties, and she hoped this would be understood by a glance at the social dictator's appearance and behavior without the necessity of advertising it. Western Sonator, celebrated for his wealth and

Senator Call of Florida, who is very rarely out of hot water, is in it now. This time his trouble is with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Under the laws of the District a property owner can have a sidewalk laid about his premises and have one-half of the expense paid out of the treasury of the District provided ne makes formal application to the public authorities and allows them to have the work done to do this, and so the officials have refused to pay one-half of the expense of the laying of his sidewalk. He therefore has made an appeal for the repayment to him of one-half of the cost of the work, but the Attorney for the District of Columbia and the stony-hearted Comptroller Howier of the Treasury, the same one who held up the sugar bounty in spite of Congress and the Supreme Court, agree in the decision that the Senator cannot be accomdated. His only recourse now seems to be to have a private bill passed by Congress for his relief, and it would not be at all strange if he should introduce one. A few years ago the Senator questioned the propriety of a law of the District of Columbia, and offered a resolution in the Senate providing for an investigation with a view to the repeal of the elatite. Like nearly all of his numerous resolutions, it remained on the calendar, unacted unon, and he actually made a speech in the Senate, contending that it was the outy of the District Commissioners to suspend the operation of the obnoxious law while his resolution was pending. When his colleagues laughed at this saggestion the Senator falled to see that, according to his lagic, it would only be necessary to introduce a resolution to nullify all the laws on the statute books. The Senator has not succeeded in having his resolutions passed providing for a Senate investigation of the election methods of Fioridia, and it will not be nassed, for the Democratic Senators are more eager than their Republican colleagues to kill it. They didn't defeat the Force bill for fun, they say, and they want the States to take care of their own elections.

As far as has been noticed from the galleries, Senator Call has not removed his shoes this year during a session of the Senate.

William P. Moran has just completed his fiftypay one-half of the expense of the laying of his sidewalk. He therefore has made an appeal for William P. Moran has just completed his fifty-

third year of continuous service as a clerk in the Navy Department. He was 85 years old on last Wednesday, and is still regularly at his desk every day. He has been identified with the navy for seventy years, as he enlisted as a midshipman in 1827. In 1842 he became a clerk in the department. He has been engaged ever since in one class of work, the making out of commissions of naval officers, and it is said.

that the commission of every officer now in the naval service was written by him and is marked with his initials in the left hand upper corner. Mr. Moran is known to everybody in the navy and in the Navy Depa tment, and nearly all of the department officials called upon him on last Wednesday to offer their congratulations on his mental and physical soundness and to express the hope that he would continue to make out commissions for many years to come.

HUNTINGTON AND SUTRO.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Loud of California, increasing the rate of postage on certain second-class matter. The object of the measure is to raise the rate of postage on cheaptrashy literature issued periodically. To accomplish this the rate on bound volumes is increased from one cent to eight cents per pound. An examination of the question shows that hundreds of tons of this class of matter are being carried yearly at a loss to the Government. The bill simply puts this matter, on the same footing with other bound publications.

House Committee on Elections No. 2, Mr. Louse of foliages a Chairman today decided on the bill of Mr. Loud of California, increasing

Johnson of Indiana, Chairman, to-day decided the contested election case of Vanhorn against Tarsnay, from the Fifth Missouri district, in favor of Mr. Vanhorn, Republican, the contestant. Mr. Tarsney asked permission to reopen the case for the purpose of taking additional testimony. This proposition was rejected, and by a strict party vote Mr. Vanhorn was decided to have been legally elected and entitled to the seat.

Dr. S. M. Jiminez of 337 West Fifty-seventh street. New York city, who has been issuing a circular letter on the "chain system" for the circular letter on the "chain system" for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the Cuban exties in this country, has been investigated by the Post Office Department, on the complaint of a gentleman from Wisconsin, who had received one of these circular letters. It has been ascertisined that the scheme is entirely honest and legitimate. Dr. Jiminez at the time of the investigation had received nearly \$500, all of which was carefully deposited in a bank in New York city to the credit of the Cuban Relief Fund, and was being properly distributed to the destitute exites.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.- The Naval Hydrographic Office issues the following forecast for

the North Atlantic Ocean for February: "Stormy weather north of the fortleth parallel and along the American coast north of Hatteras. Strong westerly and northwesterly gales along the transatlantle steamship routes, with occasional periods of strong winds and tresh gales from the northeast. Occasional northers in the tull of Mexico. Fog at intervals on the Grand Banks and near the New England coast, but not in extended areas. Icebergs and field ice off Newfoundland and on the Grand Banks."

Lightship Off Fire Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Vernon C. Brown, the President, and Mr. Romaine, the Treasurer of the New York Maritime Exchange, came down to Washington this morning. At their request Representative Bartlett of New York Introduced to-day a bill which looks to the placing of a lightship temporarily off Fire Island until provisions can be made for a permanent lightship at that point. It is asserted that the presence of such a ship there would have prevented the St. Paul of the American line from running ashore.

TAXIDERMISTS' ART.

Museum of Natural History. Hidden away in an unsuspected corner of the duseum of Natural History is the department of taxidermy. The room where the actual light and air, but in a sunless, gas-lit room in the basement a tanner is at work curing the skins that are to be the outward and visible covering of the creatures modelled in the other apartment. Chief Taxidermist John Rowley, with whom taxidermy was such a passion from nis youth that he resisted all efforts to force upon him the education of a lawyer, is now setting up half a dozen caribou that may adorn the North American Mammal Hall in the new wing of the museum, unless the museum authorities shall decide to substitute for the caribou group

Taxidermy as practised in the museum is an art rather than a trade. The lifelike form of the great elephant Tip stands as one of the most notable products of the museum's department of taxidermy. The taxidermists of this museum the manikin, as the artificial body of the beast excelsion and on the outside of this model in clay with great care the surface of the body. The foundation for the hide and legs is of light bar iron. The clay surface is treated with a material that makes it impervious to water and thus prevents it from drawing the moisture from the skin. Over this model the wet skin is placed, and the skin and the clay in drying shrink together so that the skin conforms to the carefully modelled outlines of the model. In the case of large animals a barrel-like body is made by the use of wooden slats. It is necessary to keep down the weight of specimens, and to this end bamboo is used sometimes in pro-One of the most notable pieces of work turned out by the department of taxidermy is the great group of moose in the North American Mammal Hall in the new wing of the museum. This is

group of moose in the North American Mammai Hall in the new wing of the museum. This is the largest group of moose in any museum in the world, being considerably larger than that in the National Museum at Washington. Chief Taxidermist Rowley obtained the specimens for the group in two expeditions to Nova Scotia. He snot the great bull moose, which is the most striking object in the group. There are, besides this, a two-year-old, a yearling, and a cow moose with a calf at her side. The group stands in a perfect Nova Scotian autumn scene. All the accessories were brought from Nova Scotia. A fallen deal tree covered with mossy bark occupies a conspicuous place in the scene. The bark and moss alone are real, the trunk of the tree being, of course, a skeleton. There are maples, mountain ash, white birch, viburnum, commonly called moose wood, and several kinds of mosses and evergreens. The trunks and branches of the smaller deciduous trees are genuine, and from Nova Scotia. The brilliant autumn leaves were manufactured at the museum. The evergreens and mosses are genuine, throughout, having been treated with a preparation that insures their permanence. The group is the work of years, and it represents the expenditure of thousands of dollars.

The remodelied buffalo group, now occupying a place in the newly opened hall, is, in part, new work of the department of taxidermy. It also is notable as one of the largest and most successful of the kind in the world. It includes eight buffalo of various sizes and in various poses, set amid a prairie scene, the grass and all the other accessories laving been brought from the West.

poses, set amid a prairie scene, the grass and all the other accessories having been brought from the West.

When the groups that are to occupy North American Mammal Hall shall be completed and put in their places, the exhibit will be the most noteworthy thing of the sort in the country. The groups already in place are exciting interest here and elsewhere, and a professor from a Western college is improving his knowledge of taxidermy by taking lessons in the cellar from the tanner of the museum. There have been suggestions that the products of the tannery be exhibited to the public for their own sake, but the ideahas been receted as unscientific.

THIRTY GAMBLERS ARRESTED. The Police Raid S1 De Peyster Street and

Capture All Hands. Acting Captain Moyniban, with Detectives Donnell, Edwards, and Sullivan, and twenty uniformed officers, raided an alleged gambling house, frequented only by negroes, at 31 D Poyster street early yesterday afternoon and arrested thirty prisoners. One of the prisoners was a woman. She keeps the restaurant on the ground floor and rents the other three floors out

in furnished rooms.

The four rooms on the first floor were occupied by John Whitford, in whose apartments the gambling was carried on. He, with Josephine Jones, the colored woman who leases

the gambling was carried on. He, with Josephine Jones, the colored woman who leases the house and owns the restaurant, were charged with maintaining a gambling house. The other twenty-eight necroes were charged with being disorderly persons.

Capt. Meynthan has had men watching the place for several days. He became suspicious when he learned that a great many of the negroes who entered the house did not live there. All of them worked as laborers on the docks in the vicinity. Many of them ate their meals in the restaurant and then went up stairs to play. Yesterday afternoon a number of negroes were seen to enter the building, and the police concluded that it was a good time to find out what they were doing there.

Detective O'Donnell got into the front hall without being seen, but before he reached the first landing his presence became known, and the doors leading to the rooms on the first floor were locked. O'Donnell, followed by several other officers, climbed on the first example in the rear of the house, and effected an entrance. Then the doors were opened and the waiting policemen ritished in.

Diee, a sweatboard, several packs of cards, and \$2 in small coin were lacked as etilence. The negroes were placed in line and marched down Front street to the police station. They will all be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

Pavor-When He Could Not Get It He Said He Would Fight-Huntington Said Dawn and Told Him to Go Ahead. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- A sub-committee of the Eenate Committee on Pacific Railroads today heard the argument of General Counsel Pierce of the Union Pacific Railroad in favor of the proposed reorganization of that com-pany and the issuance of \$100,000,000 of four per cent. bonds to take up the Government lien and all-other obligations of the company. He gave in detail the amounts of the different mortgages on the company's property, and their relation to the debt due the Government. and said the reorganization commistee would either make a proposition to the Government for a settlement of the debt, or that the offer might first come from the Government.

To a question by Mr. Frye whether the proposed issue of \$100,000,000 bonds fairly renresented the value of the property owned by the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Pierce replied in the affirmative. Mr. Frye asked whether, if the bonds were amply secured, the company could not pay the Government the amount in cash-selling the bonds for that purpose; but Mr. Plerce replied that they would prob-

but Mr. Pierce replied that they would probably not be worth par in the open market, but might range at from 80 to 90. In the long run they would be worth par, and the dovernment would receive all that they represented.

Mr. Frye asked whether there was a bill bending which covered the proposition. Mr. Pierce raid that there was not. What he presented was the plan of reorganization. He represented the reorganization committee. Mr. Tweed, counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, said the financial and other conditions of that company differed essentially from those of the Union Pacific has much as the Central Pacific was a "going" road. The interest on its mortigares is paid as it falls due, and there is no floating debt. He presented figures to show that the company could pay the sixty millions, principal and interest, due to the Government on an extension of the debt for fifty years at two per cent.

Mr. Huntington, President of the Central Pacific Railroad and the control of the control of the control of the control of the central Pacific Railroad and the control of the central Pacific Railroad and the conditions of the central Pacific Railroad and t

cent.
Mr. Huntington, President of the Central Pa-cific, said that he would prefer to deter the statement which he desired to make until the committee's next meeting, and show that the

cinc, said that he would prefer to defer the statement which he desired to make until the committee's next meeting, and show that the Central Pacific was a little better off than it appeared to be.

"That will be very agreeable news to the committee," said Mr. Fryc.

The Senator also added:
"They do ray that you have paid a large sum of money to Mayor Sutro of San Francisco to tempt him to stop these attacks in the press. Is there any truth in that?"

Mr. Huntington replied that Mr. Sutro asked him to lunch at his place one day; that he told him he wanted him to build a road from San Francisco to his place, about eight miles; that he (Huntington) said he could not do it then, but would sometime; that then Sutro said, "I am going to fight you," and that Huntington replied, "Commence your fight how, damn you," and got up from the table and went away.

"The hearing was adjourned until next Saturday.

A DERT OF VANDERBILT ALLEN'S The Artist Must Pay 825 Fine and Submit

to Examination About His Assets. William S. Vanderbilt Allen, a great-grandon of Commodore Vanderbilt, asked Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court yesterday to vacate an attachment issued against his person on Jan. 27 last for contempt of court for failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings in an effort of George F. Of to collect a udgment of \$207.75 for picture frames sold to

Of, who is in the picture-frame business at 4 Clinton place, tried to levy on some paintings at the residence of Mrs. James Ward at 36 East Sixty-fourth street last tall, alleging that they belonged to Allen, who is an artist. Mrs. Ward said that the paintings were her own, so that no levy was made. An order for Allen's examination was then made, but he did not appear in court.

court.
Allen submitted an affidavit on the motion, stating that he had become insolvent through contracts made to dispose of pictures. Of contended that he maintains a studio at 5: East Fifty-sixth street, where he appears to do a good business as an artist, and that he lives as a man artist and the lives are the lives are the lives are the lives as a man artist and the lives are t of means and has an income either from the estate of his great-grandfather or from that of William H. Vanderbilt.

Justice O'Dwyer said that he would vacate Justice O'Dwyer said that he would the attachment on condition that Allen pays a fine of \$25 within five days and submits to ex-

TWO POST OFFICE ROBBERIES. Shots Fired in Both Cases and Plunder

Becured in One, WHITINSVILLE, Masc., Feb. 1.-The Post Office at this place was broken open last night for the second time in three months. This time no booty was secured. The robbers broke bored into the safe door, but the safe was not opened. William Marshall, aged 21, was returning from a ball about 3 o'clock, when he was held up in front of the Post Office by a man who ordered him to hold up his hands.

Marshall thought it was one of his friends playing a joke, and pushed the man aside. The latter then pointed a revolver at Marshall and held him in check, while two other men came out of the Post Office. Marshall started to run and was fired at, and builet taking effect in his back near the shoulder blade, and his condition is somewhat serious. The police were notified immediately after the shooting, but no trace could be found of the assailants.

DANIESONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1.—Two robbers broke into the Post Office here last night, blew open the safe with dynamite, and secured the contents. They were pursued unsuccessfully by the night watchman. Several shots were fired without effect.

Chief Coolin has assigned the new Sergeants of the Continuous and when the inspectors are made additional vacancies will occur among the Captaine in the Captaine is shown that the Captaine is shown that the Captaine is the Captaine is shown to be appointed and when the inspectors are made additional vacancies will occur among the Captaine in the Captaine is shown to be appointed and when the inspectors are made additional vacancies will occur among the Captaine in the Captaine is shown the Captaine in the Captaine is shown to be appeared to the Captaine in the Captaine in the Captaine is shown to be appeared to the Captaine in the Ca

MRS. TUCKER'S MURDER.

The Police Looking Up the Strangled Woman's Former Husband.

YONKERS, Feb. 1.-The lack of any evidence the Tucker murder case strong enough to convict Michael Byrnes, Charles Myers, and JERSEY HASN'T GOT RYAN YET. James Lellis, who were arrested last Tuesday morning, has led the police of this place to start on another course of investigation. Late this afternoon Detectives Carroll and Cooley set out to make an investigation of the family history of the strangled woman. It is supposed that the former husband of Mrs. Tucker resides at Purdy's Station, and while Capt. Mangin and Coroner Miles do not expect to find that the past life of Mrs. Tucker will have any important bearing on the case they are determined to leave no stone unturned in the endeaver to solve the mystery.

Some cheap rings and other jewelry were found late last evening on the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, where they evidently had been thrown by somebody who wished to be rid of them, and at first it was supposed that some of the missing property of the Tuckers might be in the lot. When the stuff was brought to Police Headquarters, however, this was found not to be the case. this afternoon Detectives Carroll and Cooley

A TICKET SCALPER FINED. Theatre Advertising Tickets Peddled at Five Cents Each.

William Roesler, 16 years old, of 266 Redford avenue, Williamsburgh, was arrested three weeks ago on the charge of selling window privilege tickets of the Empire Theatre. He told the police that the tickets were given to toid the police that the tickers were given to him to sell by Isanc Blumberg, a tobacconist in Redford avenue. Blumberg was accessed, and when arraitmed in the Lee Avenue Police Court restreday, he testified that William Van Horen, formerly assistant treasurer of the theatre, sold him the tickets by the hundred at live cents each. Van Horen admitted that he sold the tickets without the knowledge of his employers and that he has since been discharged. Blum-berg was theid 8%

Ohio Night at Delmonico's.

Next Saturday night, Feb. 8, is the birthday of United States Senator John Sherman of Oblo. Because of this fact the Ohio Society of New York has determined to hold its annual banquet on that night at Delmonico's. The Comquet on that night at Delmonico's. The Committee on Arrangements for the dinner announced the list of speakers yesterday. It includes Gov. Bushnell of Orlo, Senators Alliann and Brice. Senator-elect Joseph Benron Foraker, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Joseph II. Choa c, and J. W. Hoyt, the latter of Cleveland. Mayor Strong will also be there, as will also Gen. Anson u. McCook and Gen. Sam Thomas, and they may be all called on to say something. Major McKinley was invited, out it is understood he has left his beam in charge of Mr. Foraker, who will surely attend Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell has been invited, and the society does not despair of his coming.

Chief Engineer Nichols Besigns . Chief Engineer O. F. Nichols of the Brooklyn Elevated Hailroad has resigned, and First Assistant Engineer Cobb will temporarily take his place. Mr. Nichols is to become one of the assistant engineers of the new East River bridge.



A Few Good Things For Baby

are mentioned here, not be-cause they are more desirable, in price, or otherwise, than many other articles we have for sale, but simply to suggest to mothers the advantage and satisfaction there is in beginning at the very outset to dress their children at the one place where their outfitting is the exclusive business:

63c.

Has pointed yoke of hemstitched tucks, and one insertion is centre. Full sleeves and neck trimmed with ruffle of fine em-

Corded Swiss Cap, triple ruching at top, one row ruching all around, wide ties.
Sizes, 7 months to 6 yrs., 19 cents.



60-62 West 23d St.

NEW POLICE SERGEANTS. Acting Captain O'Brien Among the Eleven

The Police Commissioners promoted eleven roundsmen to the rank of Sergeant yesterday. The new Sergeants are: John F. Flood, of the Central Office; Stephen O'Brien, Acting Captain of the D tective Bureau; Max Steinbruck, of Acting Inspector Cortright's office; William E. Petty, of Central Office; George L. Titus, of Morrisania; Charles D. Kemp, of Act . ing Inspector Brooks's office; Charles F. Kelly. of Mulberry street; William McKirvey, of Jefferson Market Court Sanad; Michael Gor-mae, of the Steamheat Sanad; Edward A. Bur-goyne, of Highbridge, and Michael Smith, of Steamboat Sanad

fill the Captaincies. There are fourteen Captains to be appointed, and when the inspectors are made additional vacancies will occur among the Castains.

Chief Coulin has assigned the new Sergeants as follows: McKirvey to Delancey street, Kelly to Mulberry street, Smith to East Twenty second street, Rungoyne to East Sixty-seventh street, Kenny to West Forty-seventh street, forman to Steambout squad, and Titus to Morrisania. Petry will remain for the present in charge of the School of Instruction for Pistol Tractice. Steinbruck was detailed in Acting Inspector Cortright's office, and Flood will remain temporarily in the Chief's office.

General Sessions Surrenders Ilim, but Jus-

tice Pryor Says It Had No Power. Michael Ryan, the alleged green goods man, who has been fighting so hard to keep out of the clutches of the New Jersey authorities, was arraigned before Judge McMahon in the General Sessions yesterday in extradition proceedings.
Assistant District Attorney McManus submitted Sessions yesterday in extradition proceedings.

Assistant District Attorney McManus submitted affidavits signed by Anthony Comstock and Policeman Westerveit of New Jersey, identifying Ryan as the green goods man who was wanted in New Jersey. District Attorney Starg of Bergen county was on band with the policeman, and Judge McMahon turned Ryan over to them. Just as they were about to leave the building Ryan's counsel served a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court. It was alleged that under a new section of the code Judges of General Sessions have no right to pass upon extradition cases and that the applications must be made to the Supreme Court. Justice Pryor ruled that all the proceedings were void, as the application should have been made to the Supreme Court. He declined to admit Ryan to bail, stating that he was in the hands of the New York authorities rather than in the hands of New Jersey officials, and he adjourned the case until Monday, when Assistant District Attorney Hennessey will be allowed to make further argument. Hyan was followed around by a number of men who are said to be green goods men. One was 6 feet tall and is said to be known as "Ryan's Shadow," and to have been a steerer for the Hyan Jones gaug, which had its headquarters at Bound Brook.

WAS MR. SAGE FROZEN OUT?

Says He Didn't Get a Cent for His Stock in the Culver Railroad. Henry W. Sage has a suit pending in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn against Andrew R. Culver, Allen C. Washington, and the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company for an accounting. Yesterday his counsel, Mr. C.

an accounting. Yesterday his counsel, Mr. C. De Witt, applied to Justice Gaynor for an order for the examination of the besis of the company acfore the trial of the action.

Mr. Sage alleges that he owned one-tenth of the stock of the company and Messrs. Culver and Washington the remaining nine-tenths, and that the latter sold the road to the Long Island Railroad Company for nearly \$1,000,000 without giving him one cent for his stock. Gen. Wingate, who opposed the amplication, declared that the transaction was honorably conducted throughout and that Mr. Sage was conversant with all the negotiations. Justice taylor reserved his decision.

A Fire Alarm Crank at Work to Williams

The police of Williamsburgh have for two months been exerting themselves to capture a fire narm crank who smastes the glass fronts of fire tottes and turns in headless alarms. Yesterday morning the Fire headless alarms called out needlessly three times. The firemen believe that some person interested in a new are alarm has caused the trouble.